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August 25, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

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Official Organ of the National A[illegible]oman Suffrage Association

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Gram, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

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New York the Crowning Achievement

Never in the history of woman suffrage has there been such a record of victory for woman suffrage, both at home and abroad, as that which has distinguished the year 1917. Since January Canada has added the fifth of her chief provinces to the list that has granted full suffrage to women in the Dominion. Women have voted in Mexico City. England has included 6,000,000 women in her Representation of the People Bill. Russia has enfranchised all her women. France has pushed the issue of woman suffrage far along toward a favorable conclusion. Seven great commonwealths of the United States have given women presidential suffrage. Five have given them municipal suffrage. The capital of Ohio, Columbus, has included women in its electorate. Never has there been so propitious a moment for New York state to take the great forward step in democracy that can be taken only through the enfranchisement of its women, that one-half of its people who remain thrust into the outer political darkness. The times demand it. The circumstances justify it. New York women have rallied to the call of their state for every conceivable war service. New York state officials say that without the aid of the women who are demanding the vote it is difficult to see how the state's war program of the last few weeks could have been successfully completed. New York women have proved their worthiness of full citizenship in every conceivable way. I believe that the demonstration has been so emphatic that New York men will line up for woman suffrage on November 6 in overwhelming numbers to add a crowning achievement to the record of suffrage victories for 1917.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917, (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What *IS* the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

THEN READ

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(*Jus Suffragii*)

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New York Office, 171 Madison Avenue

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 25, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Campaign Problems in War Time

THE women of the New York State Suffrage Party, during the few weeks of campaign just ahead of them have to work as women never worked before; work ceaselessly, counting no sacrifice too great. For every difficulty attendant upon a suffrage campaign in times of peace is increased ten-fold in a war-time campaign.

The immediate problem confronting our party when war was declared was the choice between continuing our time-honored policy of one plank only—and that plank, "votes for women"—or of using the organization as a means whereby its members could express their patriotism and offer their service to the government. The demand for patriotic service was so nearly unanimous that if the New York State Woman Suffrage Party had not adopted the course of expressing its patriotism by war service the organization would have lost its coherence if it had not virtually ceased to exist.

During the years of war in Europe the eyes of the world have been opened to the fact that women possess qualities hitherto supposed to be exclusively masculine. Their ability, their endurance, their courage, their patriotism are praised by statesmen of all the allied nations. They have suddenly become the acknowledged equals of men in ways that count in a nation's very existence. But in this country the habit of disregarding women in a crisis was in full force as we went into war and made it easy for men in responsible positions to overlook their potential helpfulness. The New York State Woman Suffrage Party offered its services to the government at the time of the breaking of relations with Germany. The offer was formally accepted, but no request for service was made. After a little interval the suffragists presented to the government definite suggestions of what they could do. Then they cast about for things to do on their own responsibility.

They found numerous and conflicting groups which had sprung up overnight to give expression to this same eager patriotism among women; there was confusion and conflict for a time and danger of duplication of effort, but out of the confusion there gradually emerged certain programs to which the suffragists could give their energies. No service was too great and none too small.

The difficulties of the work were increased because the government had shown by the amazing impartiality with which all women's organizations were treated that it had as yet ignored the manner in which the energy and intelligence of women have recently been developing. Large or small, powerful or irresponsible, all women's organizations were alike in the eyes of government officials; and in one thing they were all alike—the overwhelming desire to serve their country.

Our place in war service defined and creditably filled, the problem now confronts us: how far, in this double program that we have adopted, are we to give ourselves up to government work, hampered by the old tradition of the inferiority of women, and how far are we to work for the suffrage campaign sustained by the hope of winning a place in the electorate that will insure to us the right to serve to our full capacity.

Suffragists have come face to face with the campaign overburdened by the government work they are doing. They are taking their time not only from suffrage but from business and professions, and giving it generously to unpaid government service in this war for democracy. But not only in their war work but in their suffrage campaign as well they are working for this same democracy. And yet, though woman suffrage is coming, country by country, as a measure of democracy, though it has come as such a measure in Russia, though it is steadily advancing as such in Great Britain, though France and Italy so name it, there are people in New York ready to reproach us if we work at all for suffrage, reproach us for not letting suffrage wait while as a nation we go abroad to fight for democracy. As if we were not fighting for democracy when we fight for woman suffrage!

It is the responsibility of those who believe that woman suffrage is important for the government itself, is in fact, "for the common good of all," to stand by for the next few weeks with redoubled determination. They must do not only their own work but must take up the burden of those who, under the excuse of patriotism, have failed. They must have the courage to sacrifice even government work, with all the public approval it means, to the grind of a suffrage campaign. They must give to this cause until it hurts; they must work for it until it triumphs. They must do it for the sake of economy of effort and for the sake of efficiency and soundness in government. If suffragists themselves are good enough patriots and wise enough citizens, woman suffrage will triumph in New York State on November 6th.

VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE.

Saratoga Suffrage Conference

WHEN suffragists from all over the State of New York gather in Saratoga on August 29th and 30th, there will be less than ten weeks left of the great campaign for bringing democracy to New York State. This last-lap conference of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will gather from the ranks of the suffragists, prominent men and women in every walk of life, who will come together to give and receive inspiration for these last weeks of work, which on November 6th will tell the story of suffrage in New York State. The meetings will be in historic Convention Hall, the scene of practically all the important political conventions of New York State.

Every elected officer of all divisions of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will be a voting delegate of the conference, and the 5,000 additional invitations which have been sent out include prominent labor, Grange, and educational leaders. Special arrangements for the accommodation of delegates and guests have been made with boat lines, railroads, and hotels. Present indications point to a gathering of brilliant men and women, all eager in their enthusiasm, all ready to cooperate and work to their fullest capacity, during the last two months of what is conceded to be the most interesting state suffrage campaign ever waged.

The conference will be welcomed to Saratoga by Hon. Walter P. Butler, Mayor of that City, and among the speakers will be: Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York State; Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York; Hon James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Hon. Herbert S. Parsons, New York State Member of the Republican National Committee; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University; and Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole, Ph.D., President of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Prominent suffragists are planning to make the trip to Saratoga in their machines, taking this opportunity to bring suffrage before the voters throughout the entire state. Gayly decorated automobiles, bright with suffrage banners and slogans, will fill the roads from one boundary of the state to the other for several days before the conference, and all roads for that week will, for suffragists, lead to Saratoga. Most of the motors will be decorated with the smart suffrage auto cap which has been designed by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Western New York suffragists who own automobiles are planning to leave Buffalo and Rochester on August 27th. Mrs. Frank J. Tone, chairman of the Eighth Campaign District of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, will be pilot of a mammoth parade whose route will be over 300 miles long. This parade, with banners flying, will remind the voters of every town through which it passes that woman suffrage is the first amendment to be voted on, November 6th. In every city of any size, there will be street celebrations, and short speeches by the workers in the parade. Members of the other campaign districts are planning like demonstrations.

MRS. NORMAN de R. WHITEHOUSE

Chairman New York State Woman Suffrage Party Since 1915

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, congressional chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, will tour to Saratoga in her car with Mr. Laidlaw, their daughter Louise, Mrs. Carr van Anda, and Paul van Anda.

"Over 10,000 suffrage leaflets will be distributed by this one suffrage automobile," Mrs. Laidlaw says. "The leaflets, blue, yellow and white, are folded into neat packets which are heaped in baskets, and the suffrage slinger at each side of the car hurls a package to the feet of every passer-by, man, woman, or child. And with every package sling "comes a smile."

Throughout the Laidlaw tour, meetings will be held on every possible occasion.

The Chairmen of the Conference Committees appointed are as follows: Credentials, Mrs. Louis Slade; Registration, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany; Publicity, Mrs. Otto R. Eichel; Decorations, Mrs. Helen Smith Dayton; Local Arrangements, Miss Kathryn Starbuck.

The complete conference program to date is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH

9.00 A. M.
State Committee Meeting.
11:00 A. M.
Conference called to order by the Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.
Invocation.
Welcome, Hon. Walter P. Butler, Mayor of Saratoga.
Preliminary Report of Credentials Committee, Mrs. Louis Slade.
Report on County Conventions, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.
Report on County Organization, Mrs. Raymond Brown.
Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid.
Report of Circularization, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge.
Report on Enrollment, Miss Alice Morgan Wright.
Address of Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

2:00 P. M.
Reports of Campaign District Chairmen.
Reports of Chairmen of Sections.
Watchers' School.

8:00 P. M.
Mass Meeting. Speakers: Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York; Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Hon. Charles B. Smith, Congressman.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH

10:00 A. M.
Reading of Minutes.
Final Report of Credentials Committee.
Discussion of an action upon final plans for campaign as suggested by State Committee.
Reports on financial pledges made at the 48th annual convention.
Press Conference.
Conference of Treasurers.
Conference led by Miss Adella Potter.

2:00 P. M.
Address: Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union.
New Business.

8:00 P. M.
Mass Meeting. Speakers: Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York; Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Hon. Herbert S. Parsons, New York State Member of Republican National Committee; Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Registration and Credentials Committees will be on duty at Convention Hall, Wednesday, August 29th, 8:30-11:00 a. m., 1:00-2:00 p. m.; Thursday, August 30th, 9:00-10:00 a. m., 1:30-2:00 p. m.

This Campaign

By Mrs. Raymond Brown

Former Chairman, Now Vice-Chairman and Chairman of Organization, New York State Woman Suffrage Party

SUFFRAGE is going to win in New York State on November 6th! The fight to extend democracy to women, which began in this state 70 years ago, has been carried to victory in many parts of the world, and now it is coming to a triumphant close here where it began.

With New York State won, the Federal Amendment is certain of passage by Congress. Then woman suffrage will be won for the women of the entire nation. Who can measure what this will mean to the women of the warring world?

Why are we so confident of victory?

Because we know where we stand. In 1915 we had nothing by which to measure the campaign, nothing but our hopes and our fears. This year we have experience to guide us and a comparison based on that experience.

We are not trusting to the change in public sentiment, although that is a factor in favor of winning the campaign so large that it is difficult to measure it.

We are not trusting to the great effect on public opinion of the example set by England, Canada and Russia.

We are not trusting to the fact that seven new states have given votes to women this year and that now in 19 states women can vote for the next president.

We are not trusting to the tremendous growth of belief in democracy the world over. No one can measure this growth, and no power of corruption is in a position to cope with it.

The woman suffrage movement has played no small part in giving the word democracy a vital meaning. In every one of the 10,000 speeches made for woman suffrage in the last six months of the campaign of 1915, democracy was urged and its meaning reiterated. Now the armies of half the world are fighting for it and however prolonged the struggle may be, no one doubts that democracy must live.

President Wilson proclaims that the United States has gone into the war to "make the world safe for democracy." The men in the trenches may not define the cause for which they are fighting in quite that way. They don't talk much about democracy. Their thought and their impelling motive is to "make the world safe," that such barbarism as the world is seeing today shall never be seen again.

Although they may not have so defined it, that is what democracy does. The nearer government comes to allowing the people to rule, the nearer it comes to making the world a safe place for human beings to live in. A democracy which includes women will help make war forever impossible.

We are not trusting our victory to any of these forces of evolution. We do not believe that we can sit still and wait for suffrage to come. We put our faith in the strength of our own battalions. We are confident of winning the campaign because of the splendid solid growth of the suffrage organization.

The growth of the organization shows first in its officers. While a number of the officers of the old suffrage association gave great service to the campaign during the summer of 1915, only two women gave their entire time that year at central headquarters in New York City. This year five officers can be found at headquarters every day and all day, while the heads of ten sections are giving most of their time to the work, either on the road, or at home, or in headquarters.

Because of the extraordinary growth of the work, it has been necessary to divide it into sections, and these sections represent Church Work, Speakers, Sales and Supplies, Publicity, Education, Press, College Work, Endorsement, Grange, Men's, and, most important of all, the Industrial Section.

For the first time, many women of leisure are accepting the responsibility for these important departments, and are giving up their summer in the country to stay "on their jobs."

Besides these sections, the twelve Campaign District Chairmen, representing the different parts of the state, are doing valiant service and giving all their time to the campaign.

There are 150 Assembly District leaders, as there were in 1915, but the growth of intensive organization shows in the voting precincts. While the number of clubs remains almost as it was in 1915 (there are something over 600 of them), the election district organization has grown until more than two-thirds of the 5,798 election districts in the entire state have captains and committees at work. The actual enrolled membership is now over 800,000, more than either the Republican or Democratic party of the state have on their enrollment books.

And the Last!

It is expected that by election day at least 90 per cent. of all the election districts in the state will be covered by a responsible committee of women headed by an election district captain who will get out the vote and see that it is properly counted.

Such a complete state-wide organization has never been attempted before in any state which has gone into a suffrage campaign. Consistently carried out, it makes fraud in the election almost impossible and victory almost certain. When to all the favorable conditions already mentioned is added this tremendous army of suffrage soldiers, well-officered, well-trained and equipped, it can be seen that suffrage victory in New York on November 6th is not an empty boast.

There is also the vast amount of work which has been done in government service which has accustomed men to working with women politically and shown them the help women can give. The taking of the Military Census, Red Cross Work, Food Conservation, and all the other things women have been doing, have shown both men and women the necessity for woman's work outside the home, the importance of the service she can render and the advantage it would be to the world if she could speak with authority.

Instead of being jealous of his prerogative as a voter, and afraid of allowing woman to share it, the average man now welcomes woman's aid.

The backbone of the honest opposition to woman suffrage has always been the feeling of many men that women should be protected and sheltered and taken care of. In spite of the growing millions of women who have not been sheltered and have had to face the world for themselves and earn their livings or starve, this sentimental idea of being woman's protector has persisted. Men have refused to face the stern fact that many women have to fight the battle of life for themselves just as men do, and that the fight is even harder for them than it is for men, just because they are women.

The great lesson that the war has brought home to every country is that women cannot be set aside like children to be cared for; that men do not and cannot protect women, and that women must be allowed to protect themselves. Men and women together make up a nation, and only when both sexes are allowed fullest development, and both work together to their highest capacity, is a nation great.

Women must share the burden equally with men.

Women must suffer equally with men.

Together they must make their government.

Because the world now believes this, but especially because of our great suffrage army manning the trenches, the battle for woman suffrage will be won November 6th!

Active in State Campaign Work

MRS. JOHN BLAIR
Chairman of Publicity Section of the Party

The success of any political campaign lies largely in the keeping of the issue before the public. It is to Mrs. John Blair that this arduous and important work has been assigned by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. It is the duty of the publicity section, of which Mrs. Blair is chairman, to keep suffrage ever and always before the public. The man who walks, the man who rides, the man who reads, the man who seeks in the moving picture houses his chief diversion—all of these must be made to realize that the suffrage amendment is to be voted on November 6th.

The personnel of Mrs. Blair's publicity section comprises some of the most prominent writers and artists of New York City. It is through the activities of the artists that the campaign posters are made, and that numerous suffrage cartoons find their way into the daily papers. Miss Neysa McMein, the well-known painter of magazine covers, and a member of the publicity section, has made the splendid new suffrage poster. The suffrage serial novel, which was written by a group of prominent novelists and writers, with Elizabeth Jordan as chairman, will have its opening in an early number of Collier's Weekly.

That "he who runs may read," Mrs. Blair makes it her look-out to see that every billboard in the city and state is plastered with suffrage posters. Also, there are car-cards for the surface, subway and elevated cars, and posters and slogans of all sizes from the great mammoth 24-sheet poster to the tiny suffrage "sticker" not many times larger than a postage stamp.

Mrs. Blair says that she has always been a suffragist. "My mother, Mrs. A. B. Reid, was an enthusiastic believer in the enfranchisement of women," says the publicity chairman, "and one of the memories of my youth is the coming of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi to our home to get my mother to sign a petition to the constitutional convention to have woman suffrage incorporated in the state constitution."

Mrs. Blair was a member of the board of directors of the Equal Franchise Society, and in the summer of 1915 acted as chairman of that organization during the absence from the city of Mrs. Howard Mansfield. She was a member of the Press and Publicity Council of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, when Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was its chairman, and when Mrs. Whitehouse became chairman of the party she appointed Mrs. Blair to succeed her as publicity chairman. Mrs. Blair spends almost all of her time at suffrage hearquarters. "I realized very soon in my suffrage activity," she says, "that there is no half way. To win, we must put all of our time and energy into the campaign. Win we will and victory in New York will settle the suffrage question for this country."

MRS. OGDEN MILLS REID AND CHILDREN
Mrs. Reid has been Treasurer of the Party since 1915

The never-ending responsibility of collecting money for the conducting of a great political campaign rests in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, upon the shoulders of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, treasurer of the State Suffrage Party.

The mother of a four-year-old son and a two-year-old daughter, Mrs. Reid, slender and girlish and unassuming in manner, still finds time to raise, by personal appeal, or by letter, the great sums of money necessary for adequate operation of the intricate machine which day by day does its difficult and detailed work of preparing New York State voters for the question to be put to them on November 6th.

"It is very hard work," admits Mrs. Reid, "because asking people for money to be used in the suffrage campaign is not, you know, like asking them for money to care for sick babies, or to help the Red Cross. It is easy to see, in these latter instances, the need for immediate and generous giving; the end is something tangible, something which may be seen with the eye. But the men and women who give to suffrage—they must be endowed with vision—a vision to see something more than immediate results—vision which will see that in giving to what looks like merely a political issue, they are giving to something infinitely greater than that.

"Of course, at this time, it is particularly difficult, because there are so many war-time demands on people and so many of them feel that suffrage should, for the present, be pushed into the background, but we, who are working in the cause, know that we are in the foremost ranks of those who are fighting for democracy, and that money given to suffrage is not diverted from the cause of humanity, but is pouring into that cause by the most direct and simple channels.

"The suffrage fight is a fight for democracy as well as the struggle that is going on over the seas, and it is for that reason that we feel we are justified at this time in asking people to give—to give more generously than they have ever given before to the cause of suffrage, and through suffrage, to democracy all over the world."

New York College Women Preaching Suffrage in the Churches

Mrs. Gertrude Shorb Martin, executive secretary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and former adviser of women at Sage College, Cornell University, and also formerly president of the Cornell Equal Suffrage League, and Mrs. F. E. Bates, wife of the Mayor of Ithaca, and, as every one knows, district leader, have been doing some unusual work in the New York State campaign. Mrs. Bates is an ordained minister and can therefore get an opportunity to speak in a good many of the country churches. Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Martin are working together in the country churches filling the pulpits of the various ministers every Sunday. Sometimes they have three services a day. They are booked for practically every Sunday until the end of the campaign and will probably have the opportunity to speak in every country church in Tompkins County. Mrs. Martin writes: "So far the meetings have been very successful and from now on I suspect we shall have full

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Active in State Campaign Work

Mrs. Victor Morawetz

When Mrs. Victor Morawetz, who was then Violet Westcott, was eighteen years old, she went to her first suffrage meeting. She was given a seat on the platform, and one of the speakers was Susan B. Anthony. Violet Westcott heard the pioneer suffragist through, and when the meeting was over, bubbling with enthusiasm, she made her way to the great suffragist's side to shake hands with her and said: "Oh, Miss Anthony, when do you think I will be able to vote?" She was asked in her turn how old she was, and when she replied eighteen, Susan B. Anthony informed her: "When you are of age, my dear, in three years."

That prediction did not come true, but ever since that day Mrs. Morawetz has been an enthusiastic suffragist. It was not, however, until last December that she became an active worker of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

"I went on a suffrage trip with Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse," relates the present head of the Speakers' Bureau, "and I was so enthusiastic about the work that I just felt I couldn't keep out of it any longer. Soon afterwards, I arranged the Suffrage Experience Meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club, and on the first of April I became head of the Speakers' Bureau."

Mrs. Morawetz was born in Syracuse, and is the daughter of Edward Noyes Westcott, the author of "David Harum." It is to the creator of that deliciously quaint and humorous character that Mrs. Morawetz owes her knowledge of history and politics. "Father was a real democrat," says Mrs. Morawetz. "He used to say about people whom he thought were little and small and bigoted: 'They are so narrow, seven of them could sit on the seat of a buggy.' He taught me to despise narrowness."

Mrs. Henry Bull

Mrs. Henry Bull is one of the recent active recruits to suffrage. It is only a few weeks that Mrs. Bull, always active, always smiling, always obliging, has been in charge of the Sales and Supplies Department of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Mrs. Bull, before her marriage, was Maude Livingston, of the old New York family of that name. She comes naturally by her enthusiasm for democracy, for two of her ancestors, Philip Livingston and Robert R. were signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"I think I have always been a suffragist," says Mrs. Bull, "but the thing that made me active in it at the present time was really the war. I feel that this war is the most terrible thing that has ever happened in the world. It gives one the feeling that one must get down to causes. So much of the work that is given women to do is dealing with effects and not causes. I want to do some active work in the suffrage campaign because I feel suffrage is really getting down to fundamentals in fighting for Democracy."

The department of which Mrs. Bull is in charge is one which always fascinates the visitor to the headquarters of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 303 Fifth avenue. Caps, banners, brassards, flags, buntings, gay in suffrage colors, vocal with suffrage slogans are displayed there. There are suffrage tape measures, and suffrage thimbles for the Red Cross working suffragist; there are postal-cards with Rose O'Neill's kewpies informing all the world that they want "votes for their mothers."

MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP AND SON

One of the most attractive and popular articles for sale just now is a smart blue-and-yellow, "Votes for Woman" radiator cap which should be on the motor car of every suffragist all over the state. It costs only one dollar. Then, to continue in the list of tempting suffrage commodities in the shop, there are note books, pocketbooks, playing cards, bridge scores; there are whistles and horns for the youthful and carnival-inclined suffragist; there are table decorations for luncheons and teas.

There is also a tiny plaster cottage in suffrage colors designed by Miss Alice Morgan Wright as a suffrage mite-box. The slot for the depositing of coins is in the chimney of this attractive and novel bank.

It is this interesting little shop of which Mrs. Bull is in charge.

Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell

Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell, former President of the Hudson Falls Political Equality Club, is chairman of the Committee of Endorsements of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and also occupies the position of Chairman of the Washington County Suffrage Organization.

In her suffrage work, Mrs. Mitchell has also taken a special interest in the Grange Movement for suffrage.

"There has always been a close association between the Grange and the suffrage movement," said Mrs. Mitchell recently. "The Grange was the first organization of its kind to admit women on the same footing as men. We feel, therefore, that we are stanch allies, working for the same principles of equity, equality, and fairness. The national, state and many subordinate granges have passed resolutions endorsing suffrage. We hold the Grange up as having a truly democratic form of government, which seeks the 'greatest good for the greatest number.' We say further that if you want the best argument we can show for woman suffrage, look at the successful work of the Grange."

Watchers' Schools

A suffragist is never too old to go to school. That is proved by the enthusiasm with which the schools for suffrage watchers at the polls are greeted throughout the state. These Watchers' Schools are under the direction of the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, chairman, and hundreds of them are in progress at the present time.

Two schools will be conducted in Convention Hall by Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, during the Saratoga conference. Mrs. Wilson, Miss Mina B. Lente, and Mrs. Frances Brewer are the teachers for the suffrage school, who travel about the state holding their watchers' classes in every town and township.

(Continued on page 232)

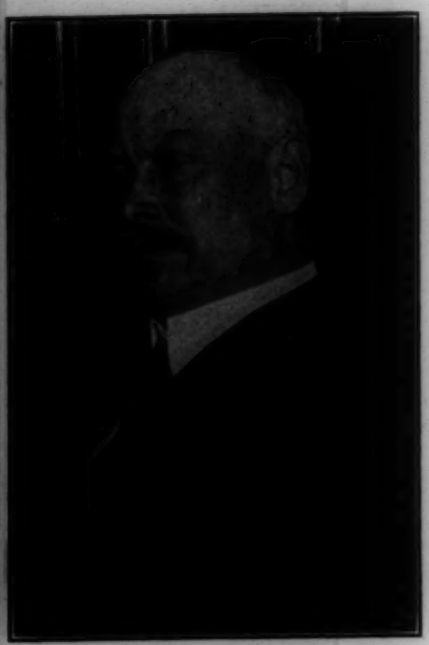
Public-Spirited Men Organize for W

"RECENT events have made it clear to us that the time is ripe for the granting of suffrage to the women of this State," is the announcement made by the Men's Advisory Board of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, a new active organization headed by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank. Mr. Vanderlip is not only actively connected with a long list of corporations, but serves also as trustee of the Carnegie Foundation, the New York University, is a member of the New York University Merchants' Association, and is chairman of the Committee on Finance and Currency of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In addition to his many other activities, Mr. Vanderlip has found time to write a number of volumes, including "Chicago Street Railways," "The American Commercial Invasion of Europe," "Business and Education," "Political Problems of Europe," and also important financial and economic papers.

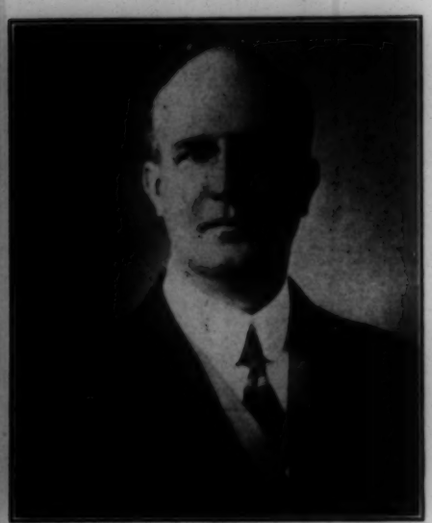
Recently on his trip through New York State in the interest of the Liberty Loan, Mr. Vanderlip took occasion to emphasize the importance of woman suffrage. Said Mr. Vanderlip: "This war has greatly advanced the cause of woman suffrage. England will certainly grant it as a recognition of the phenomenal part women have played in national defense. The heroism women have displayed in every phase of life makes it impossible not to recognize the fact that they are entitled to an equal voice in the government. The same is true in Canada, where six provinces have granted suffrage. War brings a great opportunity for service, and with that comes the recognition of their right to participate in the government."

Mr. Vanderlip strongly favors woman suffrage not on account of war services alone. His opinions are given in the following words:

"I believe that on the ground of justice alone the vote should be given to women. I can see no room for two opinions in regard to a woman having as clear a natural right to a voice in government as has a man. I believe, moreover, that there will be distinct benefits from the enfranchisement of women. The specialized experience and interests of women give them a point of view differing from the male point of view, which makes their vote a valuable contribution to government. There is now a background of experience in other States that sets at rest many of the honest doubts that may have been held. The experiment has been successfully tried. The ultimate exten-

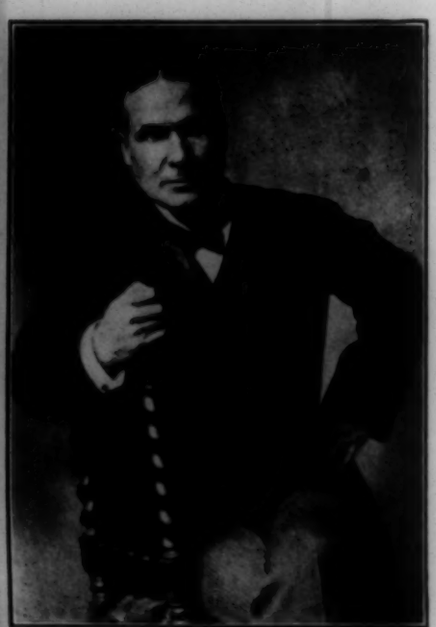


JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY

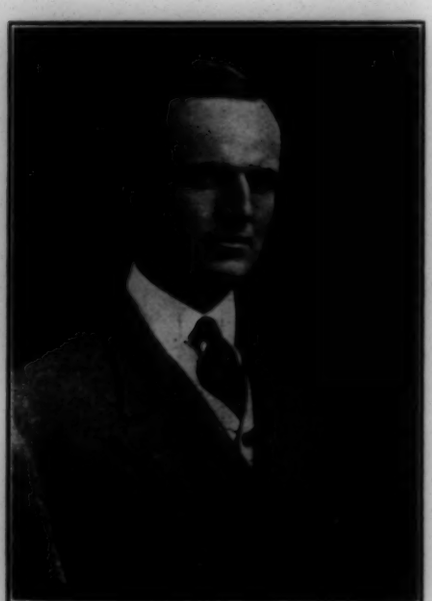


JAMES LEES LAIDLAW

CHARLES B. SMITH, CONGRESSMAN



PRES. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN OF CORNELL



WILLARD STRAIGHT

MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL

ı in New York State
Woman Suffrage

sion of equal franchise to every State seems to me natural, desirable and inevitable. I shall vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment on November 6th."

Among the men who are prominent in the Advisory Board are men of letters, statesmen, financiers, labor leaders, professional men, all sorts and conditions of men, all brought together by the one ambition to see New York State made safe for democracy by insuring self-government to all its people.

And women are people.

The Executive Committee of the Men's Advisory Board authorize the following statement:

"Those of us who believe in democracy believe that when, in a time which brings into play the most serious and honest impulse and thought of an entire people, there arises a greatly preponderating opinion in favor of a particular measure, it is almost always safe to accept the conclusion thus reached as fundamentally sound and as one that will stand the test of experience. So we feel justified in saying that the conclusion reached in Great Britain in favor of granting Woman Suffrage is almost conclusive evidence both of what will be done and of what ought to be done in this matter. As the war prepared the way for the settlement of this issue in Great Britain, almost certainly the war will prepare the way with us, and, we believe, with the same result.

"From now on practically every woman must be directly affected by a vast majority of the activities of government; government in concerning itself with the activity of the individual in whatever direction must directly take account of, provide for, and satisfy women. If we are convinced that democracy is sound in principle, if we are determined to protect and extend and perpetuate the system, must we not concede to women the right, and must we not ask them to assume the obligation, of assisting to direct the course of the State and Nation?

"The exercise of the suffrage by women, in our opinion, will introduce into the electorate a higher degree of conscience. The special guardian of the future, woman will not willingly or knowingly barter its interests for casual present advantage. The moral sense of the community must be strengthened by her entrance into its counsels, for it is the future with which in the analysis the moral sense is principally concerned.

"Can any one seriously doubt that the hold of the vicious, the immoral, the degenerating upon our nation, state and city will be shaken and that the power of the social conscience will be developed when women are given a voice with

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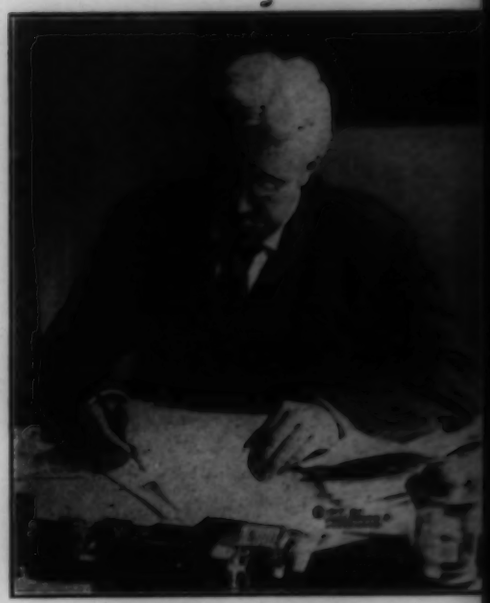
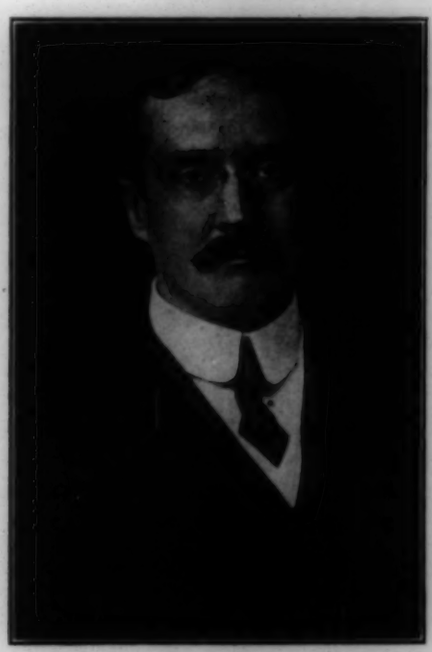


FRANK A. VANDERLIP

ADOLPH LEWISOHN

JOHN MITCHELL, LABOR LEADER

GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN



AMBASSADOR JAMES GERARD

HERBERT PARSONS

Mrs. Chas. Noel Edge

From a fashionable New York girls' school to the jungles of Malay and Siam is a far cry, but it is just that travel phase in her life experience that has made Mrs. Charles Noel Edge the woman that she is, full of sympathy and with a fellow-feeling for every woman, all over the earth.

Mrs. Edge is one of the young matrons who have recently become active in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The former treasurer of the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Edge is now Corresponding Secretary of the State Party, and is one of the most enthusiastic and effective workers in the suffrage cause.

In the tremendous circularization work which she is managing for the party, she is getting a survey of all sorts and conditions of men and women.

Mrs. Edge is a devout church-woman. She has done much effective work among the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and as a young girl, she managed, with her sister, the Grace Church Choir House.

Mrs. Edge was a typical New York girl, educated in a smart school for girls. As a young bride, she accompanied her husband on the first of an extensive series of world trips which were to give her that human interest and breadth of view that characterize her. Mr. Edge was in charge of laying a great transcontinental railroad. This trip took them through Japan, China and Korea. She was in Manchuria during the reconstruction. She has penetrated through the jungles of Malay and Siam, where no other white woman has ever been. She circled the globe twice in two years, and in three years made forty-two ocean voyages, gallantly enduring many hardships. She was in Pekin during the rebellion, and in Siberia.

During all these travels Mrs. Edge, intensely interested in the civic and governmental positions of women, was always keenly alive to the social and economic conditions of the women in the countries where she traveled.

After having been round and round the world, she has come back with her heart beating high with the desire to serve women; with a strong sense of the solidarity of womanhood the world over; with a realization of the common needs and common aims of the mothers of the race in every land and every clime.

"Thus," says Mrs. Edge, "it is only natural that I should be a devoted suffragist. I have always had a vision of what it will mean for New York State women to have the vote; what it will mean to little brown women and little yellow women all over the world who are sitting in darkness—a darkness which will be penetrated by the light of our freedom."

Mrs. Edge is a devoted mother of two children, aged two and four.

Miss Mary E. Dreier

Under the direction of Miss Mary E. Dreier, much effective work for the Woman Suffrage campaign is being conducted by the Industrial Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. In a recent communication to working men Miss Dreier said:

"More than any other people, the working men and women of New York State have a direct interest in the granting of suffrage to women. The State Federation of Labor and the Trade Unions of the State and throughout the country have, as you know, endorsed woman suffrage, but we must get out the rank and file of the workers to VOTE for our enfranchisement."

Following the statement made by Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, that working women were not in favor of the ballot, the Industrial Section held a protest meeting at Albany. At this time it was pointed out that working women themselves expressed in no uncertain terms their desire to protect themselves and working conditions by the use of the ballot. Miss Leonora O'Reilly at that time said:

"We working women want the ballot, not as a privilege but as a right in order that we may do our duty. Some say the ballot has only been given as a matter of expediency, it has never been given as a right; then we demand it as a matter of expediency for the 800,000 working women of New York State. All women should have the ballot, but we working women must have it!"

For the past few months the Industrial Section of the State Suffrage Party has been distributing a series of letters to various members of the Unions throughout New York State.

Late in June, a conference of working women was held under the auspices of the Industrial Section, attended by seventy-two delegates who represented nineteen women's unions, and the senior clubs of thirteen settlements. It was voted to make this a permanent conference, to meet again some time in September. The resolution passed by the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Trade Union League was unanimously endorsed.

MARY E. DREIER

During the months of September and October most of the unions in the city will be visited by prominent labor speakers advocating woman suffrage.

Mrs. Frederick Edey

Once upon a time, there were grandmothers who sat in the chimney corner with caps on and dozed. They were of no use, they felt, and life, for them, was over.

Witness now, Mrs. Frederick Edey, chairman of the Second Campaign District of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, a grandmother, but a grandmother vital, splendid, radiating energy, health and humor.

The author of a book of short stories for children, and eight children's plays as well, Mrs. Edey has never let her literary, domestic and suffrage activity conflict. She has enough

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MRS. FREDERICK EDEY

War Service Activities of the New York Suffrage Party

By Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw
Chairman of Food Conservation

THE double task of waging their suffrage campaign, as well as rendering their truest and most devoted service to the country in its hour of need, has been shouldered in a fine spirit of loyalty by the members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

The war service work of the Party is manifold in its activities. Its many ramifications extend from the central office, 303 Fifth avenue, New York City, throughout the state, uniting the members of the party in even closer bonds of common labor, common understanding, and patriotic fervor than those which have united them before.

One piece of war service work occupying much of the attention of state suffragists is co-operation with the Food Administration, at Washington. When Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and I were in Washington a short time ago, we offered to Mr. Herbert C. Hoover the support and co-operation of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Correspondence from the Washington office shows that this co-operation has been enthusiastically and gratefully accepted.

Before the food cards could be obtained from Washington, the Party, at its own expense, had 100,000 of the Food Administration pledge cards printed and distributed to the Assembly District Leaders and Campaign District Chairmen throughout the state, to be re-distributed by them to the suffrage captains in their own districts. These cards pledge their signers to be saving in the use of wheat, meat, milk, fats, sugars, and other food products, as well as fuel. The pledge cards will be signed by every member of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Likewise, women not yet enrolled in the party will be presented with these pledges by the suffrage captains, so that we shall roll up an enormous number of signatures. We are now getting cards by the one hundred thousand from Washington. The entire direction of food conservation work and the efficient distribution of the food cards has been given into the hands of the Woman Suffrage Party by the Home Defense League of certain counties.

The signing of the cards which will enroll the members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party as members of the United States Food Administration is only a small part of the food service work of the party. We have promised Mr. Hoover that at thousands of suffrage meetings, which will be held during our New York State campaign, suffrage speakers will co-operate with the Food Administration, giving a food conservation address at every meeting. Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle of the Lecture Bureau on Food Conservation, in Washington, answered my letter offering our service, thus: "There could be no better agency in conservation co-operation than the women who represent the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and who are advancing a very practical and complete program as set forth in your letter."

Food conservation takes many forms. Suffrage farms, suffrage gardens, suffrage canning clubs are in active operation throughout the state. The suffragists of Dutchess County have engaged Mrs. Sarah M. Kirby, expert on food preservation, to lecture throughout the county and give actual demonstrations on food preservation according to the latest methods of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Kirby travels with her canning paraphernalia in the suffrage automobile and sets up her canning school wherever place for it may be found. Through the activities of the suffrage party, Mother and Daughter Canning Clubs have been organized in almost every village of the county. This work is being done in co-operation with the Home Defense Committee of Dutchess County.

MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW
Vice-Chairman New York State Woman Suffrage Party

Miss Walker, the garden and canning expert, is a well-known and welcomed figure in our Ninth Campaign District, where Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip leads the way in strenuous food conservation activities.

The suffragists of Columbia and Green Counties have engaged for three months Miss C. Hoyt, graduate of Teachers' College of Columbia University, to give lectures and demonstrations on domestic science, and the canning and drying of foods. The suffragists are forming clubs in every village in these counties, thereby creating channels through which advice and directions from their Home Defense Committee, the State Food Special Committee, and their government agencies, can be rapidly and systematically distributed. Part of the organizer's time and the suffrage motor car are being given to this work.

The twenty-two suffrage clubs in Sullivan County have each contributed $5.00 toward the fund necessary to engage a thrift director. This director is engaged by the Sullivan County Farm Bureau and has as her work the direction of dietetics and conservation, including dehydrating and canning of other war time food efficiency measures.

The suffragists of Sullivan County have also organized to go into the peach orchards of that district and can and dry the fruit which would otherwise go to waste for lack of distributing facilities.

A farm school for women is in operation on the farm of Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Chairman of Manhattan Borough for the New York City Woman Suffrage Party. This farm is situated eight miles from Mt. Kisco.

In the floating of the recent Liberty Loan the New York State Woman Suffrage Party was particularly active. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip reported that our suffragists had been responsible for the sale of over $4,000,000 worth of Liberty Loan Bonds, which sum comprises more than half of the total amount of subscribers for Liberty Bonds through the Woman's Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District. In plans for the Second Liberty Loan, Mrs. Louis Slade of the City Party, is to succeed Miss Virginia Furman as chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District.

The war service sacrifice sale of the party brought in to the war service funds more than $5,000. A generous part of this was given to the work of the field Y. M. C. A. In the Red Cross work, the Party is active throughout the state, and in many towns the suffrage offices are being used as Red Cross headquarters. Numerous cities, including those of Rochester and Syracuse, are co-operating with the Red Cross by holding once a week a suffrage Red Cross day.

The Red Cross team of the New York City Suffrage Party raised during the month of June, $170,000 in a campaign for Red Cross funds, as well as collecting $22,000, and presenting a Y. M. C. A. Unit for a mobilization camp at Plattsburg and Niagara Falls. Almost every suffrage organization throughout the state has its days when the members assemble to knit and sew for the Red Cross.

In addition to the Red Cross work, there is the White Cross work which has been organized by Miss Adella Potter, and is assuming tremendous scope throughout the state. In this work the suffragists are extending the hospitality of their homes in real mother fashion to the lonely soldiers who are guarding the trestles, bridges and aqueducts in out-of-the-

(Continued on page 233)

High Lights of the City Campaign

TO impress the truth and justice of equal suffrage on the consciousness of a majority of the five million inhabitants of a big city, appealing alike to the dweller in the crowded tenement, the resident of the silk-stocking district, the suburbanite and even the tenant on the quiet farm, reaching them not only through the maze of their different problems and viewpoints, but through the intricacies of more than eighteen languages, is no small task under the most favorable circumstances; but to do this at a time when the minds and hearts of the multitude are filled with the conflicting and absorbing thoughts and feelings aroused by war, requires generalship of a high order. Yet this is the task that Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, has set for herself in the 1917 campaign.

Under Miss Hay's supervision, the Party, working through its various committees, has made a record that speaks for itself. Certain big undertakings that are plain suffrage drudgery have been carried forward with unflagging fervor. These are the enrollment of hundreds of thousands of women; the circularization of voters in their homes, not once, but five or six times, a huge undertaking when they are over seven thousand strong; the checking of the voters by means of personal interviews; the distribution to workmen every week, in factories and through union meetings, of special labor leaflets, 1,875,000 of which will be given out within a few weeks; the holding, up to date, of over fifteen hundred meetings; the serving of over three thousand lunches monthly in the suffrage restaurant, and the distribution to the general public of over two million circulars containing suffrage arguments. Besides these general activities, congressmen and other public officials have been periodically interviewed, ministers and other leaders of public thought have been reached and the foreign population catered to by means of speeches, literature printed in their own tongues and stereopticon and moving pictures through which suffrage arguments have been presented in graphic fashion. A new church organization, the Protestant Episcopal Suffrage Association of New York, has been born to the party during the campaign and is doing valuable work.

In all the general activities of the party the five boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx have participated.

In addition to this, hundreds of subsidiary plans have been worked out by the boroughs in order to meet the conditions that prevail in their sections of the city.

Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Chairman of Manhattan Borough, has put into operation a chain of suffrage sub-headquarters, so that her borough now boasts sixteen offices where suffrage flags are unfurled, fifteen of which are centers for white people and the sixteenth for colored people. The plan has been to make two or three assembly district organizations combine and run a common headquarters, where meetings for each district are held and to which all the workers have access. A strong, well knit organization has been Mrs. Watkins's ideal. In order to captain all her election districts, she has held important series of captains' meetings, with the result that never has Manhattan been so well captained as at present.

MODEL WAR GARDEN OF BRONX SUFFRAGISTS

Left to right: Miss Rene Glogau, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the N. Y. City W. S. P.; Miss Helena Ries; Mrs. J. N. Dawson; Mrs. M. Barnes; Miss Rose De Bella; Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, Chairman of the Bronx W. S. P.; Mrs. Thomas B. Wells; Miss Mary Garrett Hay; Miss Flora Hay.

Mrs. H. Edward Dreier of Brooklyn holds the record for the efficient house-to-house canvass by the suffrage worker. When one learns that Brooklyn has distributed over one million and a half leaflets, most of them at people's front doors, an idea of what has been accomplished can be obtained. At no time has Brooklyn attempted things on such a large scale financially and otherwise than during the present year.

Mrs. William G. Willcox of Richmond and Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer of the Bronx are proud of the fact that in each borough theirs was the only woman's organization deemed strong enough to carry the brunt of the work in connection with the taking of the State Military Census. Both borough chairmen were appointed sub-directors of the census and accomplished results that evoked warm praise from high authorities.

Mrs. David R. Rodgers of Queens has surpassed all her former records in the enrollment of the women of her borough for suffrage and in the strengthening of her organization throughout her assembly districts. Long distances have to be travelled in this borough to reach the public and double efforts are required to make gain as easy as in other boroughs.

No resumé of the New York City campaign would be complete without mention of the work of a special committee made necessary by the times. Suffragists have had to make a new slogan, which is "Suffrage and Service," the latter of a patritoic nature. The War Service Committee of the party, of which Mrs. F. Louis Slade is chairman, can report the following achievements: The committee enrolled hundreds of women for national service through a bureau established for this purpose; obtained thousands of signatures for the Mayor's Loyalty Pledge; placed 32,000 recruiting placards around the city; furnished 600 women to walk in the "Wake Up America" parade; raised $10,000 for Y. M. C. A. units for New York troops; helped to sell $120,000 worth of Liberty Bonds; collected $171,451.04 for the Red Cross Fund; provided 11,700 women registrars who took the State Military Census in 400 election districts; is running two model war gardens in the Bronx and in Brooklyn; and has pledged itself to distribute 100,000 of the Hoover food pledge cards throughout the city. Truly, the enthusiasm displayed by the members of the New York City Party and their devotion to steady work well merits the suffrage victory to which they all look forward on Nov. 6.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party will set up a convention headquarters in one of the cottages connected with the U. S. Hotel, in Saratoga, during the suffrage conference. Mrs. Mabel Russell will be in charge. The cottage will be decorated with party regalia and will serve as a center for members who wish to keep in touch with party officers.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the National Education Association at its recent convention:

WHEREAS, England and Russia have given the ballot to their women, because nations fighting for democracy must give freedom to their own people; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge Congress to pass immediately an amendment to the constitution of the United States, enfranchising the women of America.

Suffrage Briefs State by State

Smashing Victory in Ohio

On August 15 Columbus, the capital of Ohio, unlocked its doors to Woman Suffrage after a campaign which Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, characterizes as "wonderful." The press was with the suffragists, if the party machine wasn't. Mrs. Upton considers "the carrying of suffrage in Columbus of more importance than anything we have had since the two national parties endorsed woman suffrage," an opinion very generally shared.

"Move to Columbus! We are voters!! Rah! ! !" Thus the Columbus women to the Ohio State Suffrage Association officials on August 14th.

Who did it? Suffrage sentiment, good leadership, suffrage literature, the stanch help of the Columbus press, and the efforts of the Democratic boss of Franklin County to defeat the measure.

East Cleveland has had woman suffrage for some time, and the women there were reaffirmed in their rights of municipal suffrage by a recent court decision. No sooner was the decision rendered than the city Council of Columbus picked up the opportunity and voted to submit the question at the primaries on August 14th, with the joyous victory above cited.

Maryland's Ready Letter-writer

Letter writing of the old-fashioned hand-made type is often deplored as a lost art. That it still exists will perhaps be a surprise to those who are familiar with the endless amount of detailed correspondence necessary for the conduct of a state suffrage league such as Mrs. J. Ross Thomson presides over in the case of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland.

Yet Mrs. Thomson does all of her correspondence by hand. Under the heavy pressure of extra copying, she obtains the services of a typist, but members of the executive board and the very many others with whom she communicates enthusiastically and regularly have come to know her flowing inscriptions. Sometimes it means she must rise early in the morning before the rest of the household at her home in Garrett Park, Montgomery County, are awake. Sometimes she must trail her pen across innumerable white pages in the midnight hours.

The Mayors of Maine

Mayors of the following cities in Maine have given their unqualified support to the cause of Woman Suffrage: Ellsworth, Lewiston, Belfast, Oldtown, Bath, Augusta, Rockland, Auburn and Waterville.

Maine clubwomen are taking an active part in the campaign to give the ballot to women. Not only has the State Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed woman suffrage, but also the local clubs, and clubwomen are giving their unqualified support.

Suffragists quote the general secretary of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church as saying, "I love woman suffrage for the enemies it has made."

Suffragists Lend a Hand to Officialdom in Alabama

Governor Henderson named Wednesday, August 15, "woman's registration day," the day when women were to be registered for voluntary war service. The work was assigned to the suffragists, who were enthusiastically directed by Mrs. Julian B. Parke, chairman of the Alabama Suffrage Association. The day was observed throughout the state. Polling places were arranged and mass meetings held. There was whole-hearted co-operation everywhere.

The work so well begun will be continued by means of a house-to-house canvass until a complete report from the Alabama women is recorded.

A movement in which suffragists are interested is on foot to institute the initiative, referendum and recall.

On Thursday, July 26, the Farmers' Union passed a resolution endorsing equal suffrage.

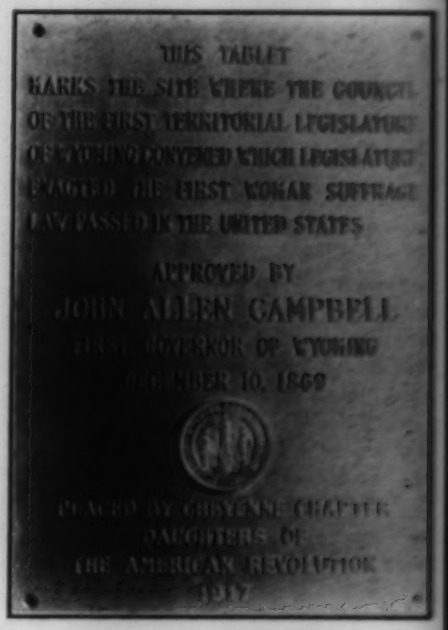
Suffragists in Ashland raised $600 in one afternoon for Red Cross Work.

Arkansas Farmers for Suffrage

The Arkansas Farmers' Union has endorsed Woman Suffrage. At the recent convention of the union Miss Lulu Scruggs, prominently identified with labor unions in the state and the daughter of a farmer, secured the endorsement of a plan to raise five thousand dollars with which to buy an ambulance for the Red Cross. The Supreme Court of Arkansas has upheld the Arkansas Minimum Wage Law.

The Indiana Case

A suit has been instituted in the Superior Court to test the constitutionality of the law passed by the recent Legislature of Indiana granting part suffrage to the women of that state. A restraining order, and later a permanent injunction preventing women from participating in the registration and election are sought. The excuse for bringing the suit is that "great and unlawful expense" will be incurred, and also that their voting will cause confusion, lawsuits among candidates, and "great and irreparable damage" generally. The complaint is based on the theory that section 2, article 2, of the Indiana Constitution, defining a voter and the qualifications of a voter, excludes women. It is anticipated that the suit will ultimately reach the Supreme Court, whatever the decision of the Superior Court may be.



IN LESS THAN HALF A CENTURY

Since the date inscribed on the above tablet women have won full suffrage in ten more States of the Union, and in Alaska; Presidential suffrage in 19 States; municipal suffrage in 5; primary suffrage in 1; school suffrage in 17; bond suffrage in 4.

The immediate effect has been to inspire the suffrage workers with fresh zeal, and every effort will be put forth to speed registrations in all parts of the state. The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana did not unite with sundry other organizations in petitioning the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of submitting to the people the question of holding a Constitutional Convention, the reason being that the present is not an opportune time for such action.

Branch leagues of the Indiana Franchise League have been revived at Fort Wayne and La Grange, and new ones formed at New Haven, Columbia City, Albion, Cromwell, Avilla, Wolcottville, Angola, Garrett, Waterloo, Auburn, Kendallville, and Ligonier.

RECIPES FOR SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNERS

To Prepare Sour Voters—Hot House Variety. Wash thoroughly in cold logic. Pour on all the sugar in your disposition. Cover over with polished common sense until election day. Serve with rich slices of high-class literature.

Suffrage Briefs State by State

The Teutonic Touch in Nebraska

"With true German greeting" the Committee of the Local German Alliance, out in Nebraska, directed the attention of German voters to their last chance to delay woman suffrage in Nebraska by signing the petitions for a referendum. "Our German women," said the true German greeting, the men taking it upon themselves to speaking for the women in true German style, "do not want the right to vote, and since our opponents desire the right of suffrage mainly *for the purpose of saddling the yoke of prohibition upon our necks* we should oppose it with all our might."

Of the 32,471 names on the petition Omaha, city of breweries, foreign population and Tom Dennison, supplied nearly three-fifths. "The desire of the badly bested Dahlman-Dennison machine to keep the women from voting at the coming Omaha election evidently had a good deal to do with this referendum movement," according to the Lincoln *Journal*.

"The deal," says the Franklin *News*, "was engineered by the saloon-keepers and other rough-necks of Omaha who do not want the women to vote, as they expect to try and knock out prohibition in the next election."

With a few exceptions, says the *Farmer*, of Lincoln, "the clan of antis is not one with which the average self-respecting individual would care to associate."

Kentucky Suffragists Save Shirt Factory

A branch of the government factory for furnishing soldiers' shirts was established in Frankfort, Kentucky. In order to hold this factory it was necessary to secure a large number of women to make the shirts. The number having fallen short, the suffragists of the town formed two units and are now making many dozen shirts a week, thus saving the factory for their town and at the same time earning money which they are using to furnish Comfort Kits to Kentucky soldiers.

A unique entertainment was given by the suffragists of Frankfort, Kentucky, to secure additional funds for carrying out their plan of furnishing Comfort Kits to the Kentucky soldiers.

A large barge was secured, the upper deck of which was transformed into a Japanese garden, hung with yellow lanterns and banked with yellow flowers. Here card and refreshment tables were placed. The lower deck was draped with flags and reserved for the dancers.

As the Kentucky river is one of the most picturesque streams in the country many took advantage of this opportunity and the barge was crowded to its capacity.

A handsome sum was realized.

Political Work in Virginia

Activities of the Virginia League for the past few weeks have centered upon the various candidates for the state Legislature, convening January, 1918, and upon the three gubernatorial candidates.

The Democratic Primary for the nomination of these officials took place on August 7. Previous to this time letters were mailed to the candidates asking their position on the woman suffrage plank in their Party Platform. The majority of those written to have replied, and among the replies there is to be found a growing sentiment in favor of the plank.

A committee from the Richmond League attended all political meetings held previous to the August primary, and one of their number was granted a hearing at each meeting. The committee was most courteously received by the chairman of each meeting, and each speech for suffrage was applauded.

South Carolina Labor Men for Federal Amendment

At a meeting of the South Carolina Federation of Labor in Columbia on August 13, the Federation went on record as endorsing the movement for the earliest possible consideration of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the United States Congress and urged the South Carolina Congressmen to support, in Congress, all efforts to that end. South Carolina's suffrage leagues are adopting South Carolina congressmen for the purpose of educating them through the pages of the *Woman Citizen*.

Suffrage War Work Committee of Connecticut

Connecticut suffragists are still devoting a large share of their time to war work. Forty acres of land in Tolland county has been donated by Mrs. Fannie Dixon Ward, county chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and a large part of it has been put under cultivation by the Farm Bureau. In two of the eight counties of Connecticut offers were made by county chairmen of $1,000 to the Farm Bureaus to help pay the salaries and expenses of home economics demonstrators. In five other counties offers of $800 to each of the county farm demonstrators were made, the money to be used in the same manner.

Minnesota Women as Notaries

Many women have qualified as notaries public to help circulate petitions calling a county option election in St. Louis county. These petitions are now in circulation and it is expected that approximately 15,000 voters will sign the petition before it is filed.

Pennsylvania Adopts Congressmen

The Philadelphia suffragists have organized a Woman Suffrage Party Auxiliary of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross. Dr. E. M. H. Moore, a vice-president of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, was elected chairman. Through the courtesy of Dr. W. W. Keen the auxiliary will establish work-rooms at 1727 Chestnut street.

Through the medium of the *Woman Citizen*, suffrage missionary work in Congress goes merrily on. The idea of "adopting" a Representative, which originated with Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, and putting him on the subscription list of the *Woman Citizen*, so he may be rescued from the outer darkness of ignorance on the suffrage question, has proved a popular one. Pennsylvania women are particularly responsive to the call.

Hon. John R. K. Scott is adopted by Mrs. George A. Piersol of Philadelphia; Hon. Joseph McLaughlin, by Miss Emma Klahr of Philadelphia; Hon. William S. Vare, by Mrs. William Bradley of Philadelphia; Hon. George S. Graham, by Mrs. Walter D. Dalsimar of Philadelphia; Hon. J. Hampton Moore, by Mrs. Charles Weisgerber of Philadelphia; Hon. George W. Edmonds, by Mrs. Florence B. Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia; Hon. Peter E. Costello, by Mrs. Franklin T. Cheney of Philadelphia; Hon. George P. Darrow, by Mrs. James Andrews of Philadelphia; Hon. Henry A. Clark, by Miss Lavinia Clark of Erie, Pa.; Hon. Henry W. Temple, by Mrs. Edwin Linton of Washington; Hon. Louis T. McFadden, by Mrs. Francis H. Hagerman of Towanda; Congressman Charles H. Rowland, of the 21st district, Pennsylvania, by Mrs. Robert Mills Beach of Bellefonte; Congressman Edgar Kiess, of the 15th district, by Miss Henrietta Baldy Lyon of Williamsport; Hon. Henry W. Watson, by Mrs. Edward Sherwood Mead of Holicong; Hon. Nathan C. Strong, by Mrs. Oliver W. Kilpin of Kittaning; Hon. Bruce F. Sterling, by Mrs. Robert E. Umbel of Uniontown.

Date Fixed for Wisconsin Convention

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association action was taken providing that the annual convention of the association be held early in November. The location of the convention was not definitely decided. Mrs. Stephen Radford, Jr., Oshkosh, was named as chairman of the program committee.

Local suffrage societies throughout the state are preparing for suffrage propaganda through means of the county fairs. Especial effort will be made this year for the distribution of literature, for suffrage speeches, suffrage rest rooms, etc.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, Mrs. B. M. Caples, Waukesha, was named as chairman of a committee to learn the scope and quality of work of the various social and moral agencies about soldiers' camps in this State, with the understanding that the suffrage association stands ready to fill in any lack that may be found.

Illinois's Campaign Drive

Every congressional district in the state will be represented by divisions in the Woman's Emergency League before the time comes for the big September drive which is to raise the fund for the campaign of information preliminary to the vote upon the constitutional convention resolution. Already, although the league is only seven weeks old, almost that many thousand of the best known women of Illinois are enlisted under its banners, and the recent progress of the organization has been remarkably rapid.

Big conferences have been held at Galesburg, Danville, Bloomington and other down-state centers, at which large numbers of suffrage leaders have been present, and similar meetings are scheduled next week at Elgin, Springfield and Champaign, these conferences coming on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, respectively.

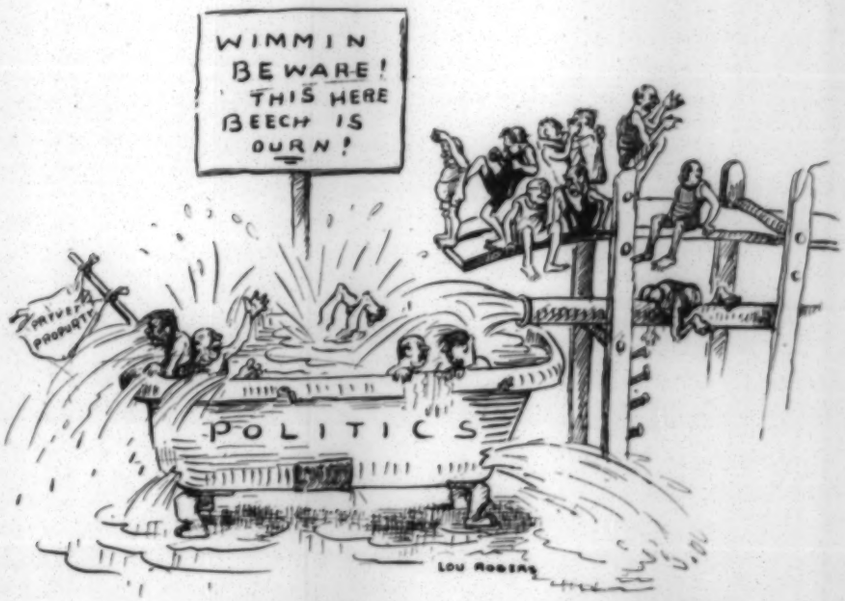
Among the leaders in the down-state work are Mrs. E. B. Coolley of Danville, Mrs. Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, Mrs. George T. Palmer of Springfield, Mrs. Blanche B. West of Bushnell, Mrs. A. C. Roberts of Galesburg, Mrs. George Wilkinson of Alton and Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown of Peoria. Miss Katharine M. Porter, organization chairman of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, is rendering able assistance in the preparatory work throughout the state.

The Emergency League's non-partisan basis is apparent in that among its leaders are women who have taken a prominent part in the work of all political parties in the state. The one object of the League is to make certain the passage of the resolution, which will permit the incorporation in the fundamental law of the state of a provision granting full ballot rights to women, and which will bring about a modernization of the outgrown constitution which now obstructs the progress of the state.

The League has also the co-operation of the ablest men of all political parties throughout the state. The enthusiastic endorsement of its plans by H. E. Young, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute means the undivided backing of the agricultural interests of the state. Taken with the endorsement of the State Bar Association, and many individual offers of support from leadings judges, attorneys, bankers and business men in towns and cities all over the state, there can be no question that the most public-spirited men of Illinois are just as much interested as the women in the proposed revision of the constitution. A factor of large significance is the approval of the convention plan by such representative men as Governor Lowden, Senator Sherman, Congressman McCormick, Bishop Fallows, and dozens of other highly respected leaders of public opinion.

The organization work of the League goes forward with unabated vigor. The flattering response of the women of Chicago has been more than matched by that of the women in all of the smaller cities of the state. Highly successful conferences of Emergency League officers held recently at Champaign, Bloomington, and other central Illinois points, have resulted in a decided stimulus to the work in that section. The three down-state corps are anxious to outstrip in the speed and thoroughness of their organization their rivals in Cook County, and every day brings news of numerous and important acquisitions to the League forces in and out of the city.

Swift, Armour (Chicago Stockyards), and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R'way ask for women workers.



THE OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE—NOT IN SO GENERAL USE AS FORMERLY.

Correspondence

In the issue of the *Woman Citizen* of July 28 is an excellent editorial signed A. S. B. on "Punishing a Language" which is in the main so true that it seems only fair to explain those points which were obviously not quite understood by the writer.

It is a fact that the German American Alliance is very strong in Nebraska, numbering between 50,000 and 60,000 in the state, and its political influence is so strongly pro-German as to constitute a real menace. Not the least dangerous of its items of propaganda is its avowed intention to force the German language on the people by having it taught in the Public Schools *to the—eventual—exclusion of English*. The law provides that any foreign language may be taught in the grade schools on presentation of a petition signed by fifty residents of the school district. This law was put through by the Germans in this form to throw people off the track of the nigger in the woodpile. As a result, last year 27 schools taught foreign languages—5 Bohemian, 1 French, 21 German, and an effort was made to have Yiddish taught in one school, but unsuccessfully. English is not obligatory in the grade schools or the High Schools so far as the laws of the state are concerned. As a matter of fact it is taught, but I know from my own experience as the mother of a child who had two years of grade school training that there is not enough time for the proper teaching of English, and the other studies that are necessary to prepare students properly for the high school. The grade schools are not the place for foreign languages. They must make Americans out of the children of our immigrants, and they have no time to teach anything that will retard that Americanism. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that this foreign language law is a German political move—German propaganda of the most vicious kind, so far as Nebraska is concerned, and is not designed to aid the education or culture of the American child, but it is intended to put German sentiment into him. The Legislature that gave women partial suffrage was largely German—avowedly pro-German in many cases, and it would have given more than suffrage to keep such a weapon as German in the grade schools. Understand that the permit to teach other languages is a mere blind. One can hardly claim that Yiddish and Bohemian are "cultural" or "practical" languages. They were included as a pretext.

Nebraska is suffering from "too much German" of all sorts—German disloyalty of the rankest kind in high place as well as low, but, thanks to the suffragists, we have an honest, fearless highly educated *American* school board for the first time in many years, who are going to run the schools for the benefit of America and not to help traitorous propaganda.

MARION WOOLWORTH FAIRFIELD.

OMAHA, Aug. 4, 1917.

Cost of Elections

Logic is conspicuous by its absence from the argument that to allow women the ballot would merely double the cost of holding elections without any benefit in proportion to the added expense. In the first place it could not double the cost of holding elections. One set of election officials would still suffice for each voting place and there would be but one set of registration officials. The same machinery necessary to conduct an election with just men voting would suffice if women be added to the electorate in New York on November 6, when the question of the franchise for New York will come before the voters.

The following telegrams have been received, signed by the Governors or Secretaries of States, in answer to the question: "Does woman suffrage greatly increase election expenses and make additional taxation necessary?"

Wyoming—"Woman suffrage has not increased taxes in this State nor cost of elections."

Colorado—"Only increase in cost of elections what naturally accrues from added number to electorate."

Idaho—"Added election expense infinitesimal."

Washington—"Election expenses only increased by slight cost caused by effort to keep voting precincts under 250 voters."

California—"Increased cost of elections because of women voters very little."

Oregon—"Woman suffrage has increased election expenses only so far as naturally they would increase proportionately to increase the number of voters."

Arizona—"Increased cost of elections through women voting not worth considering."

Kansas—"Increased cost of elections insignificant."

Montana—"The argument of increased taxation because of woman suffrage is absurd."

Nevada—"Slightly increased cost for printing additional ballots and compensation for election clerks."

Illinois—The city clerk from Springfield writes: "The increase of election expenses thus far has been nominal and due only to expense incident to printing additional ballots and furnishing extra booths."

It must be borne in mind also that in the cities where women vote there is no disorder at the polls, very little need for the police, and therefore no additional police court expenses as a result of the election. The experience of every city bears out this assertion. As a rule, in the equal suffrage States, there is scarcely a call for policemen on Election Day to quell any disorder at the polls. The papers of Chicago all say that Election Day is the most peaceful of the year.

LOST IN THE SHUFFLE

Suppose, however, that woman suffrage should increase the cost of elections very considerably. Women pay their full quota of the taxes out of which election expenses are paid, and they have been doing this for generations without being permitted to receive any personal benefit from the taxes so applied. Other groups are added to the electorate without any question of expense. When the United States Government enfranchised the Indians by the thousands no question was raised as to the expense this would call for. When the votes of the soldiers on the Border were taken, the cost ran up into hundreds of thousands of dollars, but there was not the slightest objection to this expense from any source. It cost the State of New York about $100,000 to take the vote of its Guardsmen on the Border. It cost the City of New York about $35,000 to canvass these votes when they were returned. The proportion was probably the same in other States, but nobody complained of the expense of having these men exercise their rights as American citizens, though in at least one instance the cost of one guardsman's vote was $25.

No complaint whatever about the expense comes from the States where women vote. The only people who are harassed by the thought that the State may spend some money in behalf of its woman taxpayers are the Eastern opponents of woman suffrage, who are in hard straits these days to find any objections against the enfranchisement of women that will stand up long enough to be bowled over by the facts.

Preaching Suffrage in the Churches

(*Continued from page 222*)

houses. You see two weeks ago, returning from one of these meetings we had an auto accident that advertised us all over the county. It really was a very serious matter. Our escape was little short of miraculous, but we did escape with only a few cuts and bruises and with only a ducking in a very deep and very muddy mill pond, leaving the automobile bottom side up in twenty feet of water. Since neither of us could swim, and since there was a sheer drop of some ten or twelve feet from the edge of the bank where we went over to the water, and since the water itself was about twenty feet deep, no one understands quite how we got out alive. Tomorrow night I am to speak in the little village which was the scene of the adventure. I hardly think we shall need to drum up an audience."

Public Spirited Men

(*Continued from page 224*)

men in determining our policies?

During the last twenty years the direction and complexion of human affairs, and particularly the character and extent of woman's participation in and responsibility for them, have completely changed. Greater changes still impend, and with every one of them, as with the decision of the war and the reconstruction of the world, woman is inextricably concerned and gravely to be counted with.

[Signed] James Byrne,
Franklin W. M. Cutcheon,
Herbert S. Parsons,
Frank A. Vanderlip,
Judge Elbert H. Gary,
Adolph Lewisohn,

Executive Committee Men's Advisory Board New York State N. S. P.

Watchers' Schools

(*Continued from page 223*)

The Watchers' School lasts only two hours, and is amusing and instructive. It is like a play with the scene arranged as in a real voting booth, and every woman who attends feels that the two hours she has spent going to school once more are hours filled with interest and educational value.

New York State is fortunate in having a law that allows women to watch at the polls when a woman suffrage amendment is to be voted upon. No fraud is expected by the suffragists in the November election, but all precautions, even though it seems unnecessary, are being taken. Therefore, there will not be a single voting place, it is expected, without women watchers.

War Service Activities
Continued from page 227

way places. The older women of the order of the White Cross are doing what they can to further the cause of moral prophylaxis among the soldiers.

In the recent state military census, ordered by Governor Whitman, the suffragists in every county in New York state volunteered their services. In two counties, Nassau and Westchester, they were assigned the entire task of the census-taking. In every other county they did a great or small share of the work.

Nassau County, under the direction of Mrs. Frederick Stuart Greene, was the first to report completed census. Saturday evening, June 16th, only five days after the opening of the census, Mrs. Greene was able to report to Albany that her county was complete.

In Westchester County, under the direction of Mrs. William Belknap, the suffragists made a house-to-house canvass. Two hundred and twenty-three census captains were on constant duty with 6,000 census agents. Three hundred automobiles were loaned by suffragists for the work.

Mark D. Stiles, census-chairman for Westchester County, telegraphed to Adjutant-General Henry, of Albany, during the course of the census-taking: "Census proceeding splendidly in Westchester County, under the management of Mrs. William Belknap, census-chairman. Woman Suffrage Party best working organization I ever saw."

Saratoga was called one of the banner counties in census-taking efficiency. Suffragists furnished enrollment clerks in every Election District in the county. Census responsibility was theirs in all districts. They copied militia lists for the county, and took general charge of returns.

The census work in the five Boroughs of New York City was done largely by the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman. Four hundred registration places were operated by the Woman Suffrage Party, and 11,700 women of the city Suffrage Party worked in the census-taking. All of the Woman Suffrage Party registration booths worked smoothly, and all were kept open until the completion of the work on the evening of June 25th. In some counties like Steuben, the distribution of the Governor's certificates of appreciation for census work is in the hands of the Woman Suffrage Party.

Thus, it may readily be seen that the workers of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party are carrying their double burden efficiently and well. It is not, however, as a reward for war service work that the women of New York State are asking that woman suffrage be given them on November 6th.

They are asking for enfranchisement because it is a logical step toward Democracy, and at this time of the world war, when men all over the civilized globe are shedding their blood for that great principle, it seems that the men of New York State, to whom is given the privilege of taking this next step in the accomplishment of a World Democracy, cannot be insensible of that privilege.

They are working for enfranchisement in the face of stern duties that are confronting American women in the near future; duties before which women do not flinch, but for the performance of which they should be equipped as responsible citizens of a republic should be equipped—with the ballot.

Special War Service for Women

Women are to be employed at the Dupont powder plant

The Civil Service Commission has opened competitive examination as munition inspectors (N. Y. C.) to women.

Dora Wheeler is a U. S. lifeguard at Fire Island.

One hundred women have applied to New York office of Naval Reserve as yeomen—decoders of cables for censor, clerks, etc., following instructions from Washington that women may be employed.

Numbers of women working at British Headquarters in France increase daily—carpenters, chauffeurs, electrical workers. Housed in huts under women chaperones, they work under women lieutenants.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the* INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
   a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
   b. Equal pay for equal work.
   c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
   d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee — and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

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FOR 208 YEARS our old-fashioned, Buhr-stone, water-ground products have contained 100 per cent. of the grain. Today, when war makes food conservation necessary, it is well to know that our

Whole Wheat Flour

and other products—cereals, breakfast foods, etc.—are more wholesome, more economical, better for you and your family. Retain all the minerals and vitamines that nature placed in the grain.

3-lb. Package of Whole Wheat Flour prepaid by Parcel Post, 30 cents

Send for recipe booklet

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Toasterettes

You eat them because you like them—And the *more* you eat the *better* you like them.

Your Grocer Sells Them.

Johnson Educator Food Co.

Educator Building, Boston

WOMEN ATTENTION!

If you wish to earn very good money write for an interview. Organizer, 167 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUR STATE MILITARY CENSUS

AND YOUR WIFE

1.—Did your wife "neglect your home or babies" when she went to register in the recent Military Census?

* * *

2.—Did she meet with any but courteous and respectful treatment from the men she saw there?

* * *

3.—Did your family allow "dissension and discord" to take the place of quiet discussion when she was deciding what answers to make to the questions?

* * *

4—Did the government allow you to register for your wife and thus "represent her" in this important duty?

* * *

5.—Did your wife feel less feminine, less womanly, or less motherly for having registered?

DO YOU KNOW THAT WHEN SHE REGISTERED IN THE MILITARY CENSUS SHE EXPERIENCED PRACTICALLY THE SAME PROCEDURE SHE WOULD GO THROUGH IF SHE WERE A FULL-FLEDGED VOTER—EXCEPT THAT VOTING IS LESS COMPLICATED, LESS PERSONAL AND IS NOT COMPULSORY.

YOUR STATE ELECTIONS

AND YOUR WIFE

1.—"It will take less time for her to vote than it required for her to be registered in the census.

* * *

2.—"She will vote in a private booth, she will not meet as many people when she votes as when she registered, and she will not have to answer personal questions in the presence of strangers.

* * *

3.—"Her husband, father, brother, or son may accompany her to the polls as you accompanied her to the registration place.

* * *

4.—"When your wife registered she came in contact with none but her friends and neighbors in her own vicinity.

* * *

5.—"When she votes these are the only ones she will meet at the polls."

What They Do With The Vote When They Get It

Laws passed in Montana in which women are interested:

Eight-hour law for women.

Mother's Pension Law, which was drafted by Mrs. Hathaway in 1915, was amended and allowances increased making it the best in the United States—$20 if but one child; if two or more, $15 for the first and $10 for the second, and $5 for each additional, with a maximum not to exceed $50.

The Lazy Husband Act, making it a misdemeanor to neglect a wife or child.

The Abandonment Law, which makes it a felony to abandon a child.

The Abatement Law, modeled after the California Law.

The Pool Room Law, prohibiting gambling on games played on pool and billiard tables and prohibiting boys under 18 from frequenting such places without the written consent of the parents.

The Anti-Gambling Law, said to be one of the most drastic in any state.

The Enforcing Law, to go into effect when prohibition comes.

To authorize cities and towns to construct swimming pools, skating rinks, and playgrounds.

To create a Child Welfare Department.

To permit establishment of public markets at county seats.

To provide for an expert to make a general survey to determine the condition of the feebleminded, deaf and dumb.

Relating to the polution of the water supply.

Requiring the publication in official county papers of the list of adulterated and misbranded foods, beverages, candies and drugs.

To regulate and govern the sanitary condition under which wall paper or substitute wall covering shall be placed on the walls of tenement houses.

Giving the State Board of Health power to require the analysis of waters furnished and sold the public.

Providing normal training in our high schools.

To provide free text books in the common and high schools.

Providing for an increase of school levy.

To provide for additional levy for high schools.

Adding the study of agriculture to the course of study of elementary schools.

To accept the terms of the Federal act giving aid for vocational training.

Providing for assistants for county superintendents in certain counties.

Granting the State Superintendent the right to appoint an additional rural school supervisor.

Paul Institute *A Boarding and Day School for Girls*
2107 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Regular High School and College Preparatory Courses. Special Certificate Courses: The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Kindergarten Normal Training, Domestic Science, Business Course, Parliamentary Law.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Active Workers in New York State

(*Continued from page 226*)

vitality and energy to manage them all. All plays of which she is the author have been acted in her own theatre on the grounds of her home in Bellport, L. I., which theatre is also used for all the Bellport suffrage meetings.

Mrs. Edey became an active suffragist at the Riverhead County Convention, June, 1916. She has done a great deal of canvassing this summer on Long Island. "The houses," she says, "are very far apart, and the women have little or no intercourse with each other. Their lives are a drab round of routine work. Then into these women's lives, creeping quietly, a word here and there, has come suffrage—something these women can do for some one in the outside world. One woman said to me: 'Suffrage gives me something to think about when I am washing dishes—and there are *so* many dishes to wash.' These women who follow their round of dull tasks find that suffrage has brought into their lives new joy, that of being of some importance to their country, feeling that somewhere there is someone whom they can help. The work of their tired bodies and arms is asked for every day, but the work of their brains, their opinions, have never been asked before. Suffrage is waking up these minds which are so willing to be wakened."

Women Voters of the World

United States	8,557,308
Canada	
Alberta	75,084
British Columbia	81,727
Manitoba	103,160
Ontario	718,543
Saskatchewan	96,751
Norway	1,234,630
Finland	750,997
Denmark	803,986
Iceland	24,874
Australia	2,141,970
New Zealand	527,833
Isle of Man	18,373
	15,135,236

If you want to add Mexico on account of its Constitution, it has 3,673,909 women of age to vote; and if you want to add Great Britain, because bill has passed House of Commons, that means 6,000,000 more, making a total of approximately 25,000,000.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping for Soldiers

There isn't much that a man can take when he goes out to battle with the powers of darkness except a stout heart, but just now a smattering of French stands him in need as he departs for the battlefields of Europe. "Dehydrated" French is a term that might well apply to several small manuals that have suddenly made their appearance in response to this need, so compact and full of food for thought are they. A courteous clerk with a decided French accent advised me that for the use of officers and interpreters nothing so nearly filled the aching void of silence imposed by alien tongues as a pocket edition of military information that covered every contingency from the first order on reaching French soil to the final order to disarm. It was compiled for the use of the British troops and has been readapted to the latest needs. All the linguistic requirements for bringing the war to a successful conclusion were therein set forth for the moderate price of 75 cents. A tiny booklet which meets all the early demands of the enlisted man is a French-English conversation book that contains the gist of things, set forth with a brevity that amounts to wit. It would never afford a fluent command of the language, but it would keep hunger from gnawing at one's vitals if food was to be had for the asking. Price 30 cents. One that holds to annexations and indemnities may be had for 50 cents. A small French-English pocket dictionary in cloth costs $2.00.

* * *

An army locker trunk, which is really a stout wooden box with a fibre cover and metal corners and finishings, is light and compact. Price $10.

* * *

A "comfykit" for soldiers and sailors is a model of convenience, with a place for everything and everything in its place. It reminds one of a studio apartment, so carefully is every inch of space made to count and so many uses is it designated to meet. Made of khaki, it contains soap-box, shaving brush, stick and razor, toothbrush, toothpaste and talcum powder, metal mirror, one military brush, comb, footease, safety pins, buttons, darning cotton, spool of thread and thimble. Complete $5.00.

* * *

There is a leather checkerboard which envelops a box of ivory checkers and chess men, the whole taking up little space and affording a great deal of pleasure to a thoughtful soul with quiet tastes. Price $3.50.

* * *

Dominoes have come into their own in the last few years and for a voyage or dull day in camp nothing could be of greater cheer than a tiny deck of cards marked like dominoes. They take up no space, but kill a lot of time. Price 25 cents.

* * *

For the chap with a studious bent nothing is harder than to be deprived of his beloved books. And though one may not carry life-size books in a soldier's kit, there are tiny editions of favorite authors that take up no more room than a war menu, yet bring that feeling of satisfaction induced only by contact with thoughtful minds. Priced as low as 25 cents.

* * *

Than a wrist watch there is nothing more useful. One which has all the virtues of an alarm clock and none of its blatant lack of consideration is a watch with the numerals treated chemically to show in the dark. One style sells for $15.50, has Swiss works, radium dial and leather strap. Another style at $21 is of American sterling silver, has radium dial and khaki strap and a higher grade at $28. Another shop shows soldiers' wrist watches of sterling silver with unbreakable crystal and radium dial in two styles, Waltham works and khaki strap at $23 and $28.

B. G.

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York

Patriotic Housewives Attention!

If you are Doing Your Bit Wear the Official Food Service Uniform

—so you may immediately be identified as a member of the United States Food Administration. The uniform is good-looking, made surplice fashion, of grey-blue chambray. It has a long becoming white pique collar, deep, detachable elbow cuffs, and a white cap. Note the official Shields of Service on the left sleeve and cap.

When the front gets soiled, it may be reversed and worn on the other side. It is wonderfully serviceable to wear while working around at home.

It is patriotic economy to buy more than one.

2.95 for the uniform

.50 for the cap

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Special Suffrage Number of *The Public.*

THE PUBLIC has devoted its issue of August 24 to a special consideration of woman suffrage. Among the noteworthy contributors are Mrs. Catt, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Frank Roessing and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers.